

attack upon a family of colored persons living in said city, the morning of the 24th of September, 1851, at the residence of the late Mrs. George Thompson, of the Mendon Mission, after which the meeting adjourned sine die.

CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

We gave some account of the proceedings of the Convention at Cleveland, on the first day. On the second day, a resolution fixing upon the time and place of holding a Convention for the nomination of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates having been introduced, the following modification or substitute offered by Mr. Lewis Tappan, was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of one from each State in the Union be appointed, to fix upon the time and place of said Convention. The President appointed the following gentlemen as said committee:

Samuel Lewis, of Ohio; Samuel Aaron, of Pennsylvania; Lewis Tappan, of New York; Edmund Burke, of Connecticut; Charles Allen, of Massachusetts; E. A. Stansbury, of Vermont; Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire; Rhoads Fessenden, of Maine; Harris, of Rhode Island; George W. Julian, of Indiana; J. Eastman, of Illinois; J. R. Williams, of Michigan; M. Booth, of Wisconsin; Wm. J. Clarke, of Iowa; J. G. Fay, of Kentucky; Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, of Maryland; S. Mayes Bell, of Virginia; and the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

"Whereas we have assembled in Convention as friends, to adopt measures for the protection and preservation of Freedom, it is due to ourselves, to the occasion, and to the people of the nation, that we declare our views on certain questions of national policy.

"Resolved, That law is without rightfulness, unless it be based upon justice, and Government without stability, unless righteousness be its end, and without these no man can enjoy his inalienable rights, and as society secure its existence.

"Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to direct the National Government from all connection with and responsibility for slavery and the slave trade, wherever they exist under its jurisdiction.

"Resolved, That an act of Congress contravening the law of God imposes no moral obligation, and an act of Congress passed without the exercise of moral power, is no law.

"Resolved, That the public lands of right belong to the people, and should neither be sold for revenue, nor in any way alienated, without the consent of the people, and without charge, in limited quantities, to actual settlers.

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the election of national officers by the people, when practicable, and by the States, when not.

"Resolved, That the history of nations demonstrates that a navy and standing army are incompatible with republican institutions. We therefore favor the abolition of the navy, and the reduction of the army, for a reduction of the navy, and an abandonment of the entire system of fortifications.

"Resolved, That river and harbor improvements, when demanded by the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and that it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide therefor.

"Resolved, That to the demand of the slave power for more slave States and more slave territory, our determined answer is, no more slave States, no more slave territory.

"Resolved, That the 'Fugitive Slave Act' enacted by the last Congress, is in derogation of the genius of our free institutions, an unwarrantable usurpation on the sovereignty of the States, a violation of the principles of natural and revealed religion, an assumption of legislative power without constitutional authority, and a monstrous exhibition of tyranny, injustice, cruelty, and oppression.

"Resolved, That our party is the party of the Constitution and of the Union, of Freedom and of Progress; that it is opposed in principle and in action to all measures of oppression, and to all measures of injustice, and to all measures of wrong that ever saw the sun—a reproach to our race and the name of America; and characterized the Fugitive Slave as a disgrace to humanity—a villager had never been passed, from New to Nicholas." He thought Webster and Fillmore were deceived and befuddled and made tools of the South, which induced them to support the compromise measures for fear the Union would be dissolved.

DONATION.—W. W. Corcoran, Esq., the eminent and liberal banker of Washington, has made a donation of \$500 to the fund for the benefit of Father Mathew. Mr. Collins has also tendered him a free passage to Liverpool in one of his steamships.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

THE CHRISTIANA ROYALTY INDICTED FOR TREASON.—Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court have found bills against Elijah Lewis, Caesar Hunsay, Joseph Scarle, and James Jackson, white men, and twenty-seven negroes, for treason, in participating in the Christiana outrage.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—This association, founded on the principle of no fellowship with slaveholding, held its fifth annual meeting at Cleveland, September 24 and 25. Rev. Wm. Goodell presided, assisted part of the time by F. D. Parrish, Esq.

The Treasurer's report was read by Mr. Lewis Tappan. The receipts of the Society for the year reported were \$34,664.05. The expenditures were \$34,334.02.

The Corresponding Secretary read abstracts of the annual report. Allusions were made to the unusual number of deaths which have occurred among the missionaries during the past year. Grateful acknowledgments were also made with reference to the general prosperity of the missions.

The receipts for the past year have been thirty-seven and a fourth per cent. greater than the previous year. One hundred and eighty-nine life members have been added during the year, making in all 461.

The following summary of missionary operations was presented:

Foreign missions, five.
Whole number of stations, eleven.
Whole number of ordained missionaries, 15.
Whole number of male assistants, 13.
Whole number of female assistants, 20.
Whole number sent out during the year, 11, of whom 3 were ordained missionaries.
Whole number of home missionaries added during the year, 40.
In Canada, 2 ordained missionaries and their wives, and 2 female assistants.
Whole number, 91.

On the evening of the 23rd an able sermon was preached before the association by Rev. John Blanchard, President of Knox College, Ill. The officers of the Association, for the ensuing year, are—

William Jackson, of Massachusetts, President.

Rev. G. W. Perkins, of Connecticut; F. D. Parrish, of Ohio; Prof. C. C. Cleveland, of Pennsylvania; Rev. David Thurston, of Maine; and Rev. George Whipple, of New York, Vice Presidents.

Rev. Simon S. Jocelyn, of New York, Corresponding Secretary.

Rev. Lewis Tappan, Esq., of New York, Treasurer.

The following brethren composed the Executive Committee: Arthur Tappan, S. S. Jocelyn, Charles B. Ray, Wm. Harned, Anthony Lane, Thomas Ritter, Samuel E. Corcoran, William E. Whiting, J. O. Bennett, of New York; Dr. A. Paine, Albany; Josiah Brewer, Connecticut; M. S. Seabury, Boston.

A highly interesting letter was read by Mr. Tappan, from Judge Jay, who is a prominent Episcopalian.

At a public meeting in the evening, the Corresponding Secretary made a brief statement concerning the Society's missions. Rev. Mr. Walker, of Mansfield, made an exceedingly instructive exposition of the passage in 1 Tim. ii. 1; and was followed by Mr. Scoble, of Eng-

land, in a very interesting statement, showing the feelings of British Christians of England on this subject. It was followed by Rev. George Thompson, of the Mendon Mission, after which the meeting adjourned sine die.

terfere with slavery." If we act against slavery, the Baltimore platform will prescribe us, care not. I stand by the principles of the Ohio platform. I shall always stand by it. I shall remain there. Should all the Barnburners in the country go over to the Baltimore platform, I will not go with them. I am to restrain and eradicate slavery. My life is committed to this work. I seek to pursue the best policy and use the best means for its accomplishment. I may misjudge; but I shall steadily follow this aim. I cannot relax in this war with slavery. I shall not rest until the evil is removed. When my efforts, in my present position, prove utterly useless, I will retire to private life, and to the more pleasant and profitable pursuit of my profession.

Land Reform has been spoken of here to-day. It is glorious idea. May it spread and triumph. Every man, too, has a right, not only to life and liberty, but also a right to be entirely free to pursue happiness, to cultivate the intellect, and to elevate his whole nature to become more like the angels.

A Democracy is a government that protects and enforces the great ideas of right and justice. I tell every consistent lover of freedom and justice to call himself a Democrat. As Cassius M. Clay said—"Let those who are not Democrats name the name of their own party. Apologists for slavery and injustice cannot assume the name without hypocrisy. If the name describes you, take it, and remember, if our hearts are true, if we are earnest and sincere, we will stand by our principles, and we will stand by the people who flock to our standard."

I believe that some day not far off, slavery will be extinct. When it becomes obvious that emancipation must take place, you will see two opposite parties, each pressing its own method of emancipation.

One of these parties will be directed by the interests of monopoly and the money power. Of course it will be anti-democratic. It will support the slaveholders in asking Congress to appropriate money to pay for emancipation. Daniel Webster has said that slaveholders are the "Western Territories"—the \$19,000,000 that Ohio has paid to the General Government should be given to Virginia slaveholders to pay them for emancipation. This is a delusion. It is a delusion of \$500,000,000, and emancipate all the slaves. Were this done, you would have a slavery of capitalists holding slave bonds, and the war would be between capitalists and non-capitalists.

The method of the other party will be to affirm State Rights, and restrain Congress from the exercise of such unconstitutional power. It will say Congress has no right to interfere with emancipation in the States—no right, for any purpose whatever, to go beyond the jurisdiction which the Constitution confines it. It will have nothing to do with the money power. It will have nothing to do with the old slave power and the money power.

Conversing with a South Carolinian, he said that if the General Government would only favor freedom, his slave would be free. He said that the General Government could discuss the question, and speak freely, sure of protection against outrages, slavery would not long exist in that State. Restrict slavery to the slave States, prevent the fugitives to the free States, and the fugitives to the free States, put the General Government on the side of freedom! and emancipation will spring up in the Southern States immediately.

It was said by a very wise man of the last century, that slavery could not live in this country one hundred years longer. Seventy-five have already passed away, and let us now resolve that God giving us strength, in twenty-five years there shall not be a slave in the Union.

In conclusion, whoever chooses to distrust or calumniate me, can do so—his injustice may recoil upon himself. I say, God bless every man, wherever he may be, that is devoted to the great cause of human liberty.

For the National Era.

KNOW YE THE LAND!

A NATIONAL SONG.

Know ye the land where the Forest and Prairie Spread broad away by the Cataract's fall, Where the mountains rise and the valleys vary, And the children that reap there are happiest of all; Where the long-tolling bells ring nightly true, With wealth on their billows, though many a slave; Where the lakes, mid their woodlands, like seas are extending, And the mountains rise lone in the centre sublime?

Know ye the land where a royal oppressor Bids the Burghers and Husbandmen bow to his will? But they fought the good fight, under the Rod of Freedom, And heart of humanity beats to his will! Where the lakes, mountains, and plains keep inspiring or solemn, Their tales of that strife, and its monuments be The statue, the tablet, and the column—But, best and most lasting, the souls of the free!

Know ye the land where fair Freedom's domain Stands prouder than any the earth ever knew, When three flashed like fire through the East, or the West, And the mountains rose lone in the centre sublime?

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SLAVE CASE AND RESCUE AT SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

In the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, it seems to be the object of all concerned to make it as odious as possible to the People. The claimants under the law and the officers engaged to assist evince too often a disposition to defy and bully public sentiment. The late points at Syracuse afford an illustration in point. For some weeks, it is said, a claimant was lying in wait for a fugitive slave. The name of the latter was Jerry; he was a cooper, and engaged daily at his trade. He was claimed by John McReynolds, of Missouri; and he had been arrested at any time, while the city was not full of strangers. But it was thought proper to make the arrest during the sitting of an Anti-Slavery Convention in the place, and the meeting of the County Fair, through the crowded streets, for the purpose, we suppose, of displaying the power of the law.

Had the purpose been merely to secure the delivery of the fugitive to his claimant, a more favorable occasion would have been selected, and the iron at least would have been kept out of sight. But it was desirable to get up a storm of popular excitement, and breed, we suppose, a new batch of cases of treason!

What followed is told in the following telegraphic despatch, dated October 1st:

"Considerable excitement was occasioned by the arrest, and a large crowd assembled in and about the office of the Commissioner."

"While the examination was progressing, the negro made his escape into the street, and was closely followed by a crowd of persons, some of whom were desirous to assist in his escape, and others who were desirous to see him recaptured. A carriage was speedily procured by the negro's friends, but not in season to be made available for the object in view. He was accordingly taken to the police office, where he remained until the next morning."

"He was then taken to the police office, followed by a large crowd, composed mostly of his friends."

"The examination was resumed with closed doors, and the purport of the evidence adduced is not known."

"Several white men were arrested for assisting the negro in his escape. The result of the trial of these men is not known."

"This being the county fair day, a large number of people surrounded the police office, where the negro and the white men were undergoing an examination. A large crowd began to throw stones into the window of the police office pretty freely, which had the effect to adjourn the court till eight o'clock to-morrow morning."

What followed is thus stated by the New York Tribune:

"Jerry was then removed to a room back of the main office, with the design of retaining him there until next day. Such, however, was the tumult and violence committed to augment the excitement, that the crowd began to throw stones into the window of the police office pretty freely, which had the effect to adjourn the court till eight o'clock to-morrow morning."

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which they cannot go to settle in the woods of New Buda. Even this whole fund is not sufficient for the purpose. But if you grant them a free passage to Chicago, I will go with them as far as St. Louis, in order to obtain for them a free passage from other companies on the line to Iowa, and to raise at St. Louis such further sum to supply them with provisions, &c., as their position and circumstances absolutely demand. Every day's delay in this city costs about fifty dollars; if then, the Company over which you preside refuse granting a free passage to these unfortunate men, the whole fund deposited by W. W. Corcoran, Esq., will be eaten up here, and the great object of colonizing these exiles at New Buda completely lost. I trust that the main statement of the facts is sufficient to secure your liberality to the Hungarian exiles in this instance, of so great an importance to their cause and their individual welfare. I will add, that by speedily granting the aid solicited from you, you will do no less merit gratitude from the people of these United States in general, as you will be instrumental in adding to their community a number of worthy producers in the West, who, should they remain here, would be a burden to the city, as their want of knowledge of the language would not allow them, for a long time, to gain a living by their own efforts."

With great regard, I am your obedient servant.

G. TOCHMAN.

In behalf of the Committee of the Hungarian Exiles, formed in this city, I join in the foregoing application.

To Benjamin Loder, Esq.,

MR. LODGE'S REPLY.

OFFICE N. Y. AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, October 3, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of this date, and in answer to several personal applications from yourselves and others in behalf of the destitute Hungarians referred to, we have concluded to give them a free passage over our route to New Buda, and to provide for them as far as the line under our immediate control extends.

From the pecuniary of this case, and the comparatively destitute condition of these unfortunate strangers, it became determined to comply with the urgent request of yourselves and many other gentlemen who have taken an interest in their behalf to help them thus far on their journey towards their native land, and home in the West, hoping that they may find other Companies on the line of their journey who will treat them with equal liberality.

Very respectfully,
BENJAMIN LODGE, President.
To Mr. Tappan and Gen. Wm. Hall, New York.

EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

RETURN OF THE ADVANCE.

It was a noble exhibition of humanity and enterprise, when, a year and a half ago, a distinguished merchant of New York announced his purpose of fitting out, at his own expense, an expedition to the Northern Frozen Ocean, in search of Sir John Franklin. Nothing could exceed the devoted devotion of Lady Franklin to her husband, and her appeals to all civilized nations were well suited to arouse the sympathies and stimulate the efforts of all kind-hearted and courageous men. Gallant officers and men of our navy promptly volunteered to conduct the expedition, well aware of the great hazard of the enterprise, and of the trials and sufferings to which they must be inevitably exposed.

De Haven and his undaunted officers and men sailed with the foremost progress of their countrymen for their safety and success, and with intense interest have they been regarded during the multiplied perils and vicissitudes of their voyage. The Advance returned to the navy yard, Brooklyn, on the afternoon of the 30th September, and the Rescue, from which she was separated in a gale off the Banks, is hourly expected. A merciful Providence has watched over this expedition, and none, up to the 13th of September, when the vessel parted company, had perished by disease or accident.

The American Expedition met Captain Perry, with the Lady Franklin and Sophia, on the 26th of August, 1850, and were afterwards joined by Sir John Ross and Commodore Austen. On the 27th, Captain Perry discovered evidence of the first winter quarters of Sir John Franklin—three graves with inscriptions on wooden headboards, dated as late as April, 1846. Two of these graves belonged to men from the Erebus, and one to a person from the Terror. The following condensed account of the dangers, sufferings, and almost miraculous escape of this expedition we copy from the *New York Tribune*—*Christian Statesman*.

"On the 8th of September, the Expedition foundered through the ice to Barrow's Isle, where they narrowly escaped being locked in the ice. But they so far succeeded, and on the 11th reached Griffith's Island, the ultimate limit of their western progress. From this they sailed on the 12th, with the intention of returning to the United States, but were locked in, near the mouth of Wellington's Channel. Here commenced those perilous adventures, anything comparable to the sufferings of the expedition, and survived. By force of the northern ice-drift they were helplessly drifted to 75 degrees 25 minutes north latitude, and thence drifted again into Lancaster Sound, somewhat to the south of the ice-drift, in a southerly direction. The agitation of the ice elevated the 'Advance' nearly seven feet by the stern, and keeled her two feet eight inches starboard."

"The position was maintained, with slight changes, for five consecutive months; and while in it the depth of winter closed its frozen embrace around the Expedition. The polar night fell upon them, and for eighty days the rays of solar light broke upon them. The thermometer (Fahrenheit) ranged 40 degrees below zero, and sometimes sank to 46. Early in this awful night (November 5th), the Rescue was lost, and the party were separated. The Rescue, and the crews of both vessels determined to brave their fate together. They every moment expected the embracing ice would crush the vessels, until at last they found themselves released, sleeping in their clothes with knapsacks on their backs, to try chances on the ice, mid storm, and terror, and night. For this terrible trial they had made every preparation, had provisioned, and everything in readiness which might be useful for such a journey. They were then 90 miles from land; and so certainly did they expect that they should make their way to land, that on two occasions (8th December and 23rd January) the boats were actually lowered, and the crews assembled on the ice to await the catastrophe."

"During this period the scurvy became epidemic, and assumed an alarming character. Its progress defied all the usual remedies, and only three men escaped the attack. Captain De Haven was himself the greatest sufferer. The constant use of fresh water, and the melted ice, active mental and physical exertion, and the care of Divine Providence, arrested the fatal result; and the disease yielded to a beverage composed of a few drops of rum, and a little juice."

"After entering Baffin's Bay, January 13th, the ice became fixed, and the little Expedition became stationary and fast in the midst of a vast plain of ice, 90 miles from any land. The ice materials, stores, and provisions, were away in snow-houses erected on the ice, and a sort of encampment was formed, with all the appearance, if not the solidity, of terra firma."

"The ice was varied from three to eight feet in thickness. Sir John Franklin, and his companions, were in this situation of peril and awe without any attractions. Auroras borealis, (mock suns, and mock moons, of the most vivid lustre, appeared in the sky, and the ice, and the snow, and, as day approached, the twilight, streaking the northern horizon, were vividly beautiful. At length the God of Day showed his golden face (18th February), and they sailed through these heavy American shores. Gradually his influence was felt, and the waxen-like color of the complexion, which the long night had superinduced, gave place to freckles, and the disease, too, quickly disappeared."

"On the 13th of May, the Rescue was recognized. The disruption of the ice was sudden and appalling. In twenty minutes from its first moving the vast field, as far as the eye could reach, became one mass of moving floods, and the Expedition once more drifted southward."

By a continued Providential assistance it passed the perils of Lancaster Sound and Baffin's Bay, and on the 10th of June emerged into open water, latitude 65 degrees 30 minutes north, a little south of the Arctic Circle, being thus released from an imprisonment of nearly nine months, during which they helplessly drifted 1,000 miles. While in Lancaster Sound, the roar of the rolling water and tumbling ice exhaled all earthly tumult, and was sometimes so loud and stunning as to render both voice and hearing useless."

"Captain De Haven's first care on his escape was to repair damages and restore the health and vigor of the crews. With that object, he visited Greenland, where he refitted. After a short delay, with unabated courage and unflinching purpose he once more bore northward. On the 7th of July, the Expedition reached Baffin's Island, and entered the straits of loss ice. Here the Prince Albert, a small steamer, met them, and on the 11th, the Expedition was determined to try the southern passage. De Haven persevered in his course until the 15th, when he became entangled in the ice, and was forced to retreat. He then encountered perils of the most alarming kind."

"The floating ice broke in the bulwarks, and the deck in broken masses, like rocks, tumbled pell mell by a mountain torrent. The more than endurance of the gallant ships was severely tested by the crash of the closing ice, but they rose to the pressure, as if defying the elemental strife, lashed its fury, and, somewhat disabled, but still without a plank yielding in any vital part, rode safely in an open road on the 19th of August."

"Having fled to the north and west, closed against them, the American Expedition set their sails and bore homeward, after having dared, and suffered, and overcome, difficulties and dangers scarcely, if ever, bested the path of the mariner."

"It is supposed the English Expedition wintered at or near Fort Martyn, and thence proceeded their voyage westward. The American Expedition, therefore, was more successful, and favorable to the search. It was in a far higher latitude, and the so-called *polya* (open sea) could not have been far distant, but the inevitable drift into the waters of Lancaster Sound was fatal to its Spring progress, and fatal to the chances which its enterprise had won."

"The Advance brings several fragments from the equipment of Sir John Franklin, a pair of fine Esquimaux dogs, and some articles of curiosity."

"Thus ends this noble expedition, without discovering any satisfactory result to the fate of Sir John Franklin, but at the same time without any evidence to conclude further hope. Sir John might have won the point which the Advance was baffled of by the fatal drift into the waters of Lancaster Sound. It is as if, as it is, it is impossible, there is no reason to doubt the possibility of himself and crew surviving in those regions where nature has adapted the resources of life to the rigors of the climate."

"The gratification of officers and crew on once more reaching their native land is in no small degree enhanced by the recollection, that in no scene—no matter how trying—was their trust in the natural law for each other interrupted; and Capt. De Haven retains the most lively recollection of the gallant, unflinching conduct of officers and crew."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HUNGARIAN APPEAL TO AMERICA.

Address of the political exiles of Hungary, in the city of New York, to the American people.

The champions of freedom in Europe, who have been hunted to the last extremity, have only one point of support remaining—the sympathy of the American people. A peculiar Providence has taken the measures of liberty under their protection. As the Vestal Virgins watched over the sacred fire that it should not be quenched, so it is the mission of the magnanimous American nation to exercise a vigilant

